

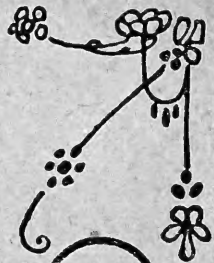
MY GARDEN



AND
WHAT
TO
GROW



No. 168
FEBRUARY
1935



**EMPEROR
DAFFODIL**

See
Bulb List
in this issue

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR FEBRUARY.

Bulbs are seasonable just now because they should be planted early for the best results. On this page you will see a photograph of a very fine bloom of the ever-popular Emperor Daffodil and within you will find what is probably the most complete list of bulbs ever offered in this country. We are also printing an article by "Eden" on "Bulbs out of Doors," which is surely opportune. The conclusion of the article "Mushrooms," which was begun in last issue, also appears.

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SEEDS AND SOWING.

By H. CHAS. STARKE, F.R.H.S.

During February, in the Western Province, we are still in the throes of summer heat interspersed with south-easters, conditions which render gardening somewhat difficult. Yet we must not relax our efforts, and for those who have moist land or facilities for irrigation there are many crops which may be put in now. Peas may be a little difficult but they will thrive where conditions are reasonably favourable, and a succession of green peas is the one thing the enthusiastic gardener can not afford to lack. French Beans and Cowpeas, will do well from February sowing, and even Lima Beans may be tried, but you must not expect good dry crops from these. Those who sow for dry crops will have planted much earlier. It is solely for the green vegetables that we recommend these legumes now. Beets, Carrots, Radishes and Turnips may be sown. With these it is largely a matter of water-supply and the judicious use of it. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Knol Kohl, Broccoli and Brussels Sprouts should be sown this month if not already growing. Close attention to the seed bed will be necessary, but it is worth while for these crops because they give their best return from plants set out early in the year to mature a crop in the early winter months. You may also sow Celery, Onion, Leek, Lettuce, Parsley and Spinach. Of Onions we recommend sowing the early varieties only this month.

On the farm such crops as Millet, Maize, Sorghum and Cowpeas may be considered for green forage or for silage. For a grazing crop Dwarf Essex Rape is very useful at this time. In every case it will be necessary to select the situation carefully, for if there is insufficient moisture in the soil these crops will be a failure, because we cannot rely upon rain falling at this season.

In the north all the above crops may be sown and many more if rains are favourable, but there again the period remaining before frost must be considered. However, where conditions are favourable, these crops grow very rapidly to the usable stage if green foliage or silage is contemplated. For a grain crop it is surely too late for all of them.

There is one other crop which we have not mentioned but which is particularly suitable for sowing now. It is Thousand Headed Kale. Seed may be sown now on a well prepared seed bed to provide plants for setting out as soon as the early rains begin, and they should give good pluckings of succulent leaves from about June onwards for perhaps twelve months or more.

The Flower Garden.

Seeds to Sow.—Where conditions are favourable you may sow the following during this month: Alyssum, Anchusa, Antirrhinum, Aubretia, Balsam, Barberton Daisy, Calceolaria, Cannas, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Celosia, Cineraria, Coleus, Cosmos, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Dianthus, Foxglove, Geum, Gilia, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Larkspur, Leptosyne, Linaria, Mignonette, Mimulus, Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Pansy, Pentstemon, Petunia, Phlox, Portulaca, Primula, Salvia, Scabious, Statice, Stocks, Sunflower, Sutherlandia, Sweet Sultan, Sweet William, Thunbergia, Tropaeolum, Valeriana, Wallflower. Winter Flowering Sweet Peas and Zinnia.

IMPORTED SEED POTATOES.

We are nearing the end of the season for Imported Seed and our supplies are almost depleted. Just a few cases of each of the following varieties remain:

Cases are of one-bushel size, weight approximately 66lbs net.

Arran Crest , First Early, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.
Arran Rose , First Early, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.
Edzell Blue , Second Early, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.
Up-To-Date , Main Crop, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.

The above are offered subject to being unsold and 5 per cent. can be deducted if Cash is sent with Order.

SEED POTATOES.

SHOULD BE TREATED BEFORE PLANTING.

As a preventive of Scab and other diseases all Seed Potatoes should be treated before planting by immersion for 2 hours in

STARKE'S KUDU-FORMAL

diluted to a strength of 1 to 240. That is 1 oz. of the Kudu-Formal to 1½ gallons of water or a pint to 30 gallons.

This is the same specific as is used for the prevention of Smut in Wheat and other cereals and its proved success for that purpose should induce growers to give it a thorough trial on their potatoes also.

Price: Kudu-Formal.—Per 1 lb bot. 1/9, packed for post 2/9 (postage 2/-).
Per 1 gal. tin 8/6, ½ gal. 5/6, 1 gal. jar 13/6, ½ gal. jar 8/6.

At Pretoria: Per 1 lb bot. 2/-; 1 gal. tin 9/6; ½ gal. 6/-.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

We give no guarantee express or implied (and none of our representatives is authorised to vary this condition in any way) as to description, quality or productiveness or as to any other matter of any seeds we sell, and we are not in any way responsible for them or in respect of the crop or failure of the crop. All quotations are given and orders accepted only on the understanding that these conditions are agreed to.

VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS.

We give below a list of plants that we expect to have ready during this month. Some of these are now ready, but others will not be ready till about the middle of the month or later. All orders are dealt with in rotation and will be despatched when the plants are ready. If you are unable to wait, please mark your order accordingly and we will send only what is ready, cancelling the remaining portion of the order.

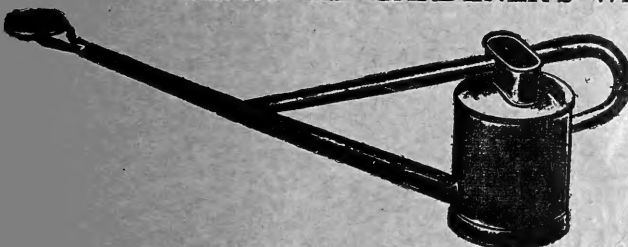
F.

	Posted (Within the Union)		Local Prices.	
	Per 100	1000	100	1000
Beet, Blood Red	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Beet, Flat Egyptian	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Brussels Sprouts	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Cape Spitzkool	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Copenhagen Market	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Early Drumhead	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Golden Acre	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Green Globe Savoy	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Large Oxheart	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Mammoth Red Drumhead	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Starke's Improved Spitzkool	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cape Gooseberry (9d. doz., posted 1/3)	5/3	—	4/6	—
Cauliflower, All the year round	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Doble's Early	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Early Italian Giant	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Southern Cross	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Starke's Invincible Cape	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Super Snowball	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Veitch's Autumn Giant	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Celery, Solid White (6d. doz.; posted 1/-)	3/-	—	2/6	—
Egg Plant, Long Purple (1/- doz., posted 1/6)	6/-	—	5/-	—
Kale, Tall Curled	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Leek, Large Flag	1/6	10/6	1/-	6/6
Lettuce, Curled Neapolitan	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Lettuce, New York	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Onion, Cape Straw Coloured	1/6	10/6	1/-	6/6
Onion, Early Flat Yellow Cape	1/6	10/6	1/-	6/6
Parsley, Curled (6d. doz.; posted 1/-)	3/-	—	2/6	—
Spinach Beet, Green Cutting	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Spinach Beet, Yellow Cutting	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Tomatoes (9d. doz., posted 1/3)	2/-	15/-	1/6	10/6

Varieties: Livingston's Coreless, Wood's Improved Beauty, Trophy, Bonnie Best.

Lavender, Mint, Sage, Thyme, Rosemary, 3/- doz., posted 3/6

IMPROVED GARDENER'S WATER CAN.



Correct pattern for Seed Beds and General Use.

1 gallon ... 16/6 each.
2 gallons ... 18/6 each.
3 gallons ... 20/6 each.

D.

Supplied with two roses—different patterns.

Extra roses 4/6 each.

BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS.

We give below a list of plants that we expect to have ready during the month. Some of these are now ready but others will not be ready till about the middle of the month or later. All orders are dealt with in rotation and will be despatched when the plants are ready. If you are unable to wait, please mark your order accordingly and we will send only what is ready, cancelling the remaining portion of the order. F.

	Posted (Within the Union)		Local Prices	
	Per doz.	100	doz.	100
GENERAL LIST OF BEDDING PLANTS.				
Antirrhinum Majus , mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Bellis perennis , Double Daisies	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Portulaca , mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Stocks , German Ten-Week Mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Stocks , "Nice" Mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
GENERAL LIST OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS.				
Agapanthus , blue and white varieties ...	7/6	—	6/-	40/-
Agapanthus , Table Mountain variety, dark blue	4/6	—	4/-	25/-
Alternanthera , edging plant	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Aquilegia , Blackmore & Langdon's long-spurred hybrids	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Barbington Daisy Hybrids	6/-	—	5/-	—
Campanula fragilis	6/6	—	6/-	—
Canterbury Bells , mixed seedlings	2/-	10/-	1/6	7/6
Delphinium , Belladonna, best for cut-flower Seedlings	3/6	—	3/-	—
Delphinium , Blackmore & Langdon's Prize Strain Seedlings	5/9	—	5/-	—
Delphinium , Blue Butterfly Seedlings	2/6	—	2/-	—
Delphinium , Excelsior Strain Seedlings	4/-	—	3/6	—
Foxgloves , Choice Mixed	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Fuchsias , ex pots 1/- each, posted 1/3 ...	7/6	—	6/-	—
Gazania , orange	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Geranium , Ivy-Leaved Huntsman, red ...	5/-	32/6	4/-	25/-
Geranium , Zonal, bedding	5/-	32/6	4/-	25/-
Geranium , Zonal, Paul Crampel	5/-	32/6	4/-	25/-
Granadilla , ex pots 1/- each, posted 1/3 ...	9/-	—	7/6	—
Gypsophila paniculata 1/- each	5/-	—	4/6	—
Hollyhock , Chater's Double	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Hydrangeas 2/6 and 3/6 each	—	—	—	—
Impatiens , Mixed, out of pots	6/6	—	6/-	—
Iresine aureo-reticulata	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/6
Iresine Herbstii	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/6
Lavender , English (<i>L. spica</i>)	3/6	—	3/-	—
Lavender , French (<i>L. dentata</i>)	4/6	—	4/-	—
Nasturtium , Fireball, ex pots (1/- each) ...	10/-	—	9/-	—
Pelargoniums in variety	10/6	—	9/-	—
Pentstemon , large-flowered, mixed	4/6	—	3/6	—
Polyanthus , Blackmore & Langdon's Special	7/-	—	6/-	—
Salvia farinacea	4/6	—	4/-	—
Salvia patens , ex pots	6/-	—	5/-	—
Salvia splendens , scarlet	3/-	—	2/6	—
Salvia splendens , Tom Thumb, Vesuvius ...	3/-	—	2/6	—
Salvia violacea , Maroon Prince, ex pots ...	6/-	—	5/-	—
Salvia coccinea , dwarf	3/-	—	2/6	—
Sedum , yellow-flowered, for carpeting in damp situations, per clump 1/-	—	—	—	—
Statice latifolia (1/- each, posted 1/6) ...	9/-	—	8/-	—
Statice macrophylla (1/- each, posted for 1/6), a good rockery plant	9/-	—	8/-	—
Thalictrum (1/- each, posted 1/6)	9/-	—	8/-	—

NOTES FOR FEBRUARY.

By "EDEN."

BULBS OUT OF DOORS.

Amongst our native flora Bulbs constitute probably the most outstanding group, while in comparison with the bulbous plants of other parts of the world they comprise a variety out of all proportion to the area in which they are to be found.

Many of our Cape Bulbous flowering plants may not perhaps be so large and striking as those found elsewhere, but what they lack in size is compensated for by their charm and daintiness.

One cannot help thinking that the gardener, whose fancy for a particular flower is governed purely by the size of the blooms it is capable of producing, loses much of the good that is to be got out of his hobby.

To get down to the actual growing of bulbs out of doors, whatever the merits of South African bulbs may be, some people will still grow Daffodils, Hyacinths, Ranunculi and so on.

One is often asked what is the difference between Narcissus and Daffodils. There is really no great difference, for all daffodils are narcissi but all narcissi are not daffodils. The term "Daffodil" is generally used in connection with the trumpet Narcissus and the double Narcissus. Amongst the flower sellers a Daffodil is a double Daffodil while the name "trumpet Daffodil" is used for the large-flowered single daffodils which have long trumpets. The local common name for the smaller single types is "Flywings."

There is, of course, a definite classification for all varieties of Narcissus. Golden Spur, Emperor and King Alfred are the best examples of locally grown varieties belonging to the Narcissus Trumpet major group.

Sir Watkin is the best of the incomparabilis group. That is, varieties whose trumpets are shorter than the length of the outer petal or perianth.

Then there are the smaller flowering sorts such as the Barrii. Barrii Conspicuous and Barrii Seagull for instance.

The Leedsii are another group much like the incomparabilis but they have white or cream perianths and lemon cups.

The Jonquils and Hybrid Jonquils are mostly scented and belong to the Regulosus group.

A group very popular in England is N. Poeticus commonly called the Poet's Daffodil, but these have up to now proved unsuccessful locally. Nevertheless on the right type of soil they can be grown here. The trouble with this type is that their roots are active throughout the year, so the soil must remain cool and moist all the time.

What we commonly call Narcissus or, more correctly, bunch-flowered Narcissus belongs to the Tazetta group.

A hybrid type known as Poetaz Hybrids is the result of a cross between Narcissus Poeticus and N. Tazetta. Although these do not produce quite so many flowers on each stem as do the ordinary narcissus, the individual blooms are large, are more pleasantly scented and more loosely arranged on the stem. They have all the hardiness of the common narcissus.

A well-drained fairly moist sandy soil of good depth suits them all. The bunch-flowered narcissus can be grown on a drier ground than the Daffodils, chiefly because they flower earlier. You can, of course, grow Narcissus and Daffodils in any garden soil but in some soils you may have to renew the bulbs after two or three seasons of flowering.

Do not use manure when planting Narcissus and Daffodils. Light dressings of fertiliser may be given annually at the commencement of the growing season and again when the flowers have faded.

How deep you will plant the bulbs will depend upon the nature of the soil. On light sandy soils not less than six inches. On heavy sticky soils so long as an inch or two of soil covers the top of the bulb that should be deep enough.

During March and April, which is the time when these bulbs should be planted, the soil in most situations will still be bone dry, but it is a mistake to wait until the rains come before you plant. Plant the bulbs reasonably close together, they cannot make much of a show otherwise.

Everyone would like to grow Hyacinths successfully, but the kind of success you will have with them will depend mostly on the nature of your soil.

BULBS OUT OF DOORS.

Hyacinths are probably more particular in this respect than most kinds of bulbs. The soil must be deep and of a fine texture. It must be reasonably rich, but most important of all it must be well supplied with moisture, but yet it must be well drained. In other words, the moisture must have an underground movement to prevent its becoming stagnant and sour. An abundance of lime in the soil is also desirable.

If there is a deficiency of lime, a heavy dressing of this material must be applied well in advance otherwise it will have had little effect in neutralising the soil acidity by the time the bulbs commence to grow.

The soil in which Hyacinths are to be planted may be given a good dressing of manure and bone meal sometime before planting the bulbs. To get long stems a certain amount of shading may be necessary. An occasional dressing of "Kudu" General Garden Fertiliser during the growing season will also increase the length of the stems.

Although there are a few individuals who grow them locally with some sort of success, the majority of people had better not attempt the growing of Tulips. It is not suggested that they cannot be grown in our climate. As a matter of fact, on the right type of soil and provided they are understood better, they should do as well as any other kind of bulb. The main thing about the growing of Tulips is moisture. They need plenty of it throughout the growing season. But, like Hyacinths, they will not tolerate bad drainage. It is all a matter of the movement of moisture through the soil.

When an excess of moisture in the soil does not move, the air is forced out with the result that the plant roots remain near the surface and naturally they cannot make use of the moisture below, so that a wet soil may virtually be a very shallow soil in which plants cannot possibly grow.

On soils of the right type it may still be necessary to provide some shading for tulips, that is if you want long stems, because they flower fairly late in the spring when the weather is already fairly warm.

Tulip Bulbs should be planted deeply but, of course, here again the depth will depend upon the nature of the soil. In sandy soil put them eight to ten inches below the surface and about six inches deep for heavier soils.

Tulips prefer soil that is fairly rich and plenty of manure should be applied when the soil is being prepared.

Bulbous Iris, commonly called Spanish Iris, and the larger flowering type, the Dutch Iris, do well in most gardens provided the soil is not too rich. They do not like soil that has been manured recently. Like most bulbs they too want plenty of moisture during the growing season.

Count of Nassau and Bronze King are two varieties of Spanish Iris grown locally, while Imperator, a deep blue, and Yellow Queen are two hardy Dutch varieties obtainable at a reasonable price.

The Rhizomatous Iris or Flag Iris, of which there are some striking varieties, do well in good garden soil that has been well manured.

The finest race of Iris for garden display is the Japanese Iris, *Iris Kaempferi*. But you need a really damp spot to grow them successfully. The water garden is the right place for them.

Ranunculus and Anemones are old favourites that do well in any good garden soil.

To grow Ranunculus successfully the soil must be nice and open, fairly rich and well sheltered.

Anemones prefer stiffish soil and the soil must be well firmed after the bulbs are planted.

To come to our native bulbs, there is no doubt that quite the large majority of them, particularly the native *Gladioli*, *Lachenalias*, *Watsonias*, *Montbretias*, *Tritonias*, *Ixias* and *Sparaxis*, can best be used amongst other plants of a dwarf nature. The rockery or on the sloping wall of an embankment are places where they will show to advantage.

With these dainty subjects one should not aim at a bold display. The object should rather be to supplement what would otherwise be a rather uninteresting part of the garden at certain times of the year.

There are so many varieties and, because their flowering season covers practically the whole year, when planted at random in this way, you will always have something of interest in that part of the garden where they are used.

There are succulent enthusiasts who would be horrified at the suggestion that they should plant bulbs between the succulents in the rockery, but, after all, they are found in this way in nature, and such an arrangement would make those rockeries far more interesting to many of us.

BULBS OUT OF DOORS.

This is the time of the year when everyone is planting Garden Gladiolus from imported corms and bulbs must be put into the ground as soon as possible after they arrive. Do not wait until they have shrivelled to about half their original weight. Another most important point in growing them successfully is regular watering. Flood them every week or twice a week if the soil is open and sandy. Your whole object should be to keep them growing rapidly all the time. You will have to feed them regularly too because such heavy applications of water will naturally remove much of the available plant food from the soil.

Remember that the Primulinus Hybrids will flower more freely under less favourable conditions than the Garden Hybrids, so if you cannot give your Gladiolus the regular attention they need, try the Primulinus varieties. The flowers may not be so large but the colours are finer and they certainly flower more freely. Most Primulinus varieties produce at least two flower spikes from a bulb, whereas the Garden Hybrids more often produce only one, so the extra price of the Primulinus Hybrids is well compensated for.

MUSHROOMS.

By W. M. WARE, M.Sc.

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by permission of the Council.

(Continued from last month.)

A period of waiting for the crop to appear now follows, during which it is only needful to see that the casing soil does not become too dry. It is best to maintain a condition of dampness, but the casing should never be made wet. In buildings where controlled heating is available, the temperature before the crop appears may be profitably kept between 60°F. and 65°F., provided that the beds are not allowed to dry out. With this temperature, a thin covering of moist litter is useful. In cold, unheated buildings the period of waiting for the crop may be as long as five months, but in warm conditions it may be reduced to five weeks.

When the first Mushrooms appear, the amount of watering may be increased slightly. It is most important to realize that the watering is to maintain a certain degree of moisture in the casing soil and should never be so heavy as to penetrate to the manure beneath. At all times it is beneficial and advisable to keep the pathways and walls in a moist state so that, by evaporation, some moisture is always available for humidifying the atmosphere.

The types of buildings used for Mushroom-growing are numerous and variable, and certain conditions are peculiar to each one. It is impossible here to deal with the management of the beds in all the different circumstances met with in farm buildings, caves, special Mushroom houses, frames, and glass-houses. During cropping, the optimum temperature is about 55°F. Between 50° and 55° the Mushroom growth is comparatively slow, but the best quality is produced and there is less liability to attack by insect pests and fungus diseases. Between 55° and 60° a more rapid development of the Mushroom is secured, and probably most commercial growers keep the air temperature between these limits. There is a possibility that strains of Mushrooms vary slightly in their temperature requirements, but the chief reason is that the total crop which the beds are capable of producing will be gathered in a shorter space of time. The duration of cropping depends mainly on the temperature. It may be more than six months where 55°F. is not exceeded, as in caves, but is more commonly 2 to 3 months where the temperature is liable to rise as high as 70°F.

Between 60° and 70°F. cropping may continue satisfactorily if the humidity can be maintained, and although there is reason to believe that some Mushroom strains will thrive in this heat, it is certainly inadvisable to run up the temperature purposely. During summer, of course, it is unavoidable. The heating of Mushroom-houses is usually by means of hot-water pipes, which should preferably be kept clear of the beds both on account of the difficulty they present when the time comes to remove the old compost and also on account of the drying effect they have when in proximity. Oil stoves should not be used in houses during cropping unless the fumes can be caused to escape by a special pipe. Mushrooms are very susceptible to mineral oil or fumes, and it is found that under this influence deformities result, and mis-shapen gills are formed on the upper surface of the caps.

Picking should be done frequently and no Mushrooms should be left on the beds in the fully mature condition. The picking is done with a turning and twisting movement, and all stumps are later removed by digging them out of the casing soil, the holes being filled up with fresh earth. Buttons, cups, and broilers are graded separately and Mushrooms of different colours are not placed in the same basket. It is usual to pack them with the gills upwards to prevent discoloration of the lower layers.

MUSHROOMS.

(Continued.)

Unfortunately Mushroom-growing is not without its difficulties, and, like other crop plants, the Mushroom is liable to be attacked by both fungus parasites and insect pests. The commonest parasitic fungus disease is known as "Bubbles" on account of the drops of liquid which appear on the very much deformed Mushrooms. This is caused by *Mycogone perniciosa*, a fungus which is now believed to be brought into the Mushroom house in the casing soil. To avoid it, care should be taken to dig soil which has not been used for cultivation, or to use subsoil. In places where there is a danger of digging as casing soil any earth which may have been contaminated with former Mushroom-bed material, even many years previously, and where it is impossible to avoid using it, a method of heating the soil is recommended, for it is known that the fungus cannot withstand 50°C. (=122°F.) for even one hour.

In addition to this preventive measure, the strictest cleanliness should always be maintained in and around the Mushroom houses. If once the disease becomes established it is difficult to eradicate and can only be dealt with by measures of sanitation. *Verticillium Malthousei* and *Cephalosporium Constantinii* are two further fungi both of which are capable of causing deformity of the Mushroom. *Cephalosporium Lamellaecola* forms a white cobweb-like growth on the gills but does not affect other parts of the Mushroom. One other disease remains to be mentioned; this is caused by a bacterial parasite, *Bacterium Tolaasi*, which affects the upper surface of the caps and causes brown blotches. The origin of the bacteria is not known, but observation has shown that they usually attack under conditions of ample moisture, the discoloration being found, for example, most commonly at the place of contact of Mushrooms when they are growing in clumps. As a method of control it is suggested that, after each sprinkling or watering, the ventilators and doors should be opened with the object of drying the surface of the Mushrooms, but not for so long as to dry the casing soil or pathways.

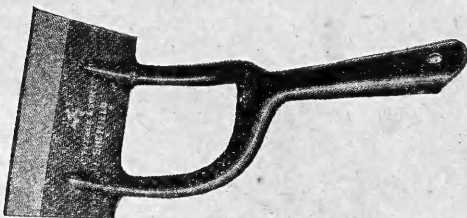
Some fungi, though not actually parasitic, can cause great loss through their invasion of the beds. Wherever they grow in quantity the Mushroom mycelium is restricted in its spread and the crop is as a rule reduced. The White Plaster Mould, *Monilia fimicola*, is perhaps the commonest; it forms large white, almost dusty, patches in the compost, and resembles a deposit of powdered chalk or plaster. The Mushroom-bed Sclerotium, *Xylaria vaporaria*, is another invader of frequent occurrence. Its white mycelium fills the manure of the beds, and its resting or sclerotial stage is found in the casing soil in the form of black fleshy bodies which are frequently branched and fused together in tangled masses which can be removed in handfuls. A third invader of the beds is a white toadstool (*Clitocybe dealbata*) which grows in large clumps and is recognised by its peculiar smell, its pale whitish gills, and its wavy-edged caps.

The fungi parasitic on Mushrooms, as every grower knows, are to be regarded as a serious danger, and, immediately their attacks are recognized, advice should be sought from this Society or from the Advisory Mycologist stationed in the area. With further information gained on the occurrence of the various diseases, after proper identification, knowledge of the life-history of the fungi causing them will accumulate, and consequently improved ideas on methods of control.

Pests of the Mushroom crop are numerous and all too common, and require continuous vigilance and immediate measures of control on the part of the grower. The larvae of either the Phorid or Sciara flies, or of the Cecid midges, are met with in nearly every Mushroom house, while springtails, mites, and wood-lice are not infrequently the cause of damage. Among the larger pests which cannot be disregarded are slugs, mice, rats, and moles.

In conclusion it may be said that in spite of this very formidable array of diseases and pests, the Mushroom crop is not only continuing to be grown but it is grown on an increasing scale year after year, and it is remarkable that those who once begin are completely taken up by their interest, apart from possible financial return, in the true art with which they are concerned.

DUTCH HOE.



No. E49. Solid Steel, stamped, fitted with neatly finished handle. A first class implement. English make.

Price: 6 in., 5 ft. handle, 3/6 each.

8 in., 5 ft. 6 in. handle, 3/9 each.

Spare Handles, 2/6 each.

Bulbs for 1935.

Our usual terms of business as printed in our General Seed Catalogue and on our invoice forms and letter heads will apply to orders from this list.

Send the money with your order for Bulbs and we will pack free and pay the postage (or railage on large parcels) to any address within the Union of South Africa. This applies only to orders of 5/- value and upwards. Smaller orders will be charged 6d. extra for postage. For addresses beyond the Union additional postage must be added according to the postal rates. This paragraph does not apply to Dahlias.

ALLIUMS.

	Price each	doz.	100
Azureum. —Deep blue, distinct colour	6d	3/6	—
Giganteum. —Large balls of violet flowers on tall stems	3/6	—	—
Neapolitanum. —Fine umbels of white flowers on tall delicate stems	4d	1/6	7/6
Pulchellum. —Fine violet flowers	10d	7/6	—
Sphaerocephalum. —Crowded heads of purple-crimson flowers	6d	3/-	—

ANEMONES.

	Price each	doz.	100
De Caen (Single).—Excelsior Mixture. Giant blooms on long stems, magnificent colours in great variety	—	1/-	6/6
Don Juan (Double).—Blood-red	6d	3/-	21/-
Fulgens Multipetale (Semi-double).—Dazzling scarlet; very beautiful	4d	1/9	12/6
Gertrude (Single).—Pink, delightful shade	6d	3/-	21/-
His Excellency (Single).—Scarlet, very large	4d	1/6	10/6
Mr. Fokker (Single).—Blue; large flowers on tall stems	4d	2/-	13/6
Queen of the Violets (Double).—Bright violet	6d	3/-	21/-
Rosette (Double).—Rose and white	6d	3/-	21/-
St. Brigid (Semi-double).—These are a great improvement on the single varieties, mostly semi-double and are very free flowering	—	1/6	10/6
Surprise (Double).—Carmine	6d	3/-	21/-
Sylphide (Single).—Violet; large flowers on long stems	4d	2/6	17/6
The Admiral (Semi-double).—Clear violet, slight colour variation	4d	2/3	15/-
The Governor (St. Brigid).—Dazzling red, large and full flowers on tall stems, fine cut-flower	4d	2/3	15/-

ARUMS.

	Price each	doz.	100
Dracunculus (Dragon Plant).—A remarkable plant producing a large flower resembling a black Arum. The spathe is of a rich deep purple colour	1/6	—	—
Zantedeschia aethiopica. —The Cape White Arum. Easily grown as it adapts itself to summer or winter rainfall conditions	9d	3/-	20/-
Zantedeschia angustiloba. —Yellow with dark blotch in spathe	2/-	18/-	120/-
Zantedeschia Elliottiana. —A beautiful species having dark green leaves with silvery spots and deep yellow spathe making a very showy flower	3/6	36/-	—
Zantedeschia sancta. —The Black Arum	3/6	36/-	—

BABIANAS.

	Price each	doz.	100
Purple Self. —A striking variety	4d	1/9	10/6
Mixed. —Excellent assortment (1000 50/-)	—	1/-	6/-

DAFFODILS AND OTHER NARCISSI.

	Price doz.	100	1000
Canary Bird (Poetaz Hybrid).—Uniform golden yellow... (6d each)	4/-	30/-	—
Early Perfection (Poetaz Hybrid).—White with citron-yellow cup, very early (6d each)	4/-	30/-	—
Elvira (Poetaz Hybrid).—Broad white petals and golden yellow cup, 4 to 6 flowers on a stem (4d each)	2/-	12/6	—
Emperor (Yellow Trumpet).—Very large flower with brilliant yellow trumpet (4d each)	2/-	12/-	90/-
... .. (5d each)	2/6	15/-	120/-
... .. (5d each)	2/6	15/-	120/-

DAFFODILS AND OTHER NARCISSI.

(Continued.)

Price doz. 100 1000

Fly Wings (Barrii).—Perianth lemon-yellow cup a darker shade (4d each)	1/6	10/-	80/-
Golden Sceptre (Jonquil).—A fine hybrid with rich golden yellow flowers of good substance, free-flowering and lasts well (8d each)	4/6	32/6	—
Golden Spur (Yellow Trumpet).—Clear yellow, fine early variety (6d each)	2/6	15/-	120/-
Grand Primo (Polyanthus).—A cluster-flowered narcissus, white with primrose-yellow cup (4d each)	1/6	6/-	50/-
Grand Soleil d'Or (Polyanthus).—Cluster-flowered, yellow with orange cup (4d each) Large round bulbs	2/-	12/-	90/-
Helios (Incomparabilis).—Perianth deep primrose-yellow, cup deep yellow tinged orange, early and robust grower (2/6 each)	—	—	—
Jonquil Odorus regulosus .—The Campenel Jonquil, large flowering type, golden yellow, early and free-flowering (3d each)	1/-	5/-	40/-
King Alfred (Yellow Trumpet).—The Giant Golden Trumpet Daffodil, great size and substance, intense rich gold, a great prize winner (1/3 each)	12/-	80/-	—
Laurens Koster (Poetaz Hybrid).—White perianth and orange-yellow cup, early (6d each)	3/6	—	—
Macebearer (Incomparabilis).—Cream perianth and large yellow cup with orange margin, very fine (8d each)	5/-	—	—
Mrs. John Hoog (Bicolor Trumpet).—Trumpet short, broad at mouth, perianth white and of unusually strong texture, tall stems (9d each)	6/-	—	—
Paper White (Polyanthus).—Pure white, cluster-flowered narcissus, splendid cut-flower (3d each) Large round bulbs	1/-	5/-	40/-
		8/6	70/-
Sir Watkin (Incomparabilis).—The largest and finest of this type, long stems and a magnificent bloom; very large round bulbs (4d each)	2/-	12/-	90/-
Snowdrops (Leucojum).—Pretty white bell-shaped flowers tipped green, six or more on a scape 1 foot long (3d each)	1/-	4/-	30/-
Tresserve (Bicolor Trumpet).—Immense canary-yellow trumpet, perianth sulphur-yellow (8d each)	5/-	—	—
Von Slon .—Double yellow (4d each)	1/3	5/-	40/-
Splendid Mixture .—We supply an excellent assortment from our fine collection	2/-	12/-	90/-

IMPORTED DAHLIA TUBERS

The following varieties are still available, but orders should be sent promptly to avoid disappointment because it will not be possible to keep them out of the ground very much longer.

Price: Varieties priced at 2/- or less are 18/- per dozen or 9/6 per half dozen. Other varieties, up to 3/- are reckoned 3d less and those over 3/- are reckoned 6d less when included in a dozen. For Cash with Order deduct 5 per cent.

Postage and Packing Extra: 1/6 per dozen; 1/- per half doz.; 9d per quarter doz. or less. This includes packing and postage within the Union of South Africa only. Other parts extra according to postage rates.

IMPORTED DAHLIA TUBERS.

Decorative Type.

Price each.

Bordeaux .—Dark wine colour, large bloom	1/9
De Schelde .—Blackish crimson	1/9
Earle Williams .—Red, white tipped	1/9
Ellinor Vanderveer .—Rose-lilac, very large and conspicuous bloom on a tall stem	1/9
F.T.D. .—Rich tyrian rose, rigid stems	1/9
Golden May .—Clear golden yellow, curled flowers, wiry stems	1/9
Jane Cowl .—Buff and old gold, very free flowering	1/9
Jersey's Beacon .—Scarlet and buff, fine large bloom	1/9
Jersey's Beauty .—A beautiful pink, free flowering	1/9
Kemp's Violet Wonder .—Violet with undertone of royal purple	2/6
King Harold .—Deep velvety crimson, described as almost black, long strong stems, very attractive	1/9
Marmion .—Golden yellow, fine large bloom	1/9

DAHLIAS—DECORATIVE TYPE

Price each.

Mephistopheles. —Ruby-red, slightly tipped gold	1/9
Mevrouw Wurfbaai. —Rich velvety purple	1/9
Mr. H. C. Dresselhuys. —Rosy pink shading to blush	1/9
Mrs. Carl Salbach. —Soft lavender	2/-
Oranje Boven. —Bright orange, very fine	1/9
Porthos. —Remarkable colour, a shade of violet almost suggesting blue	1/9
Pride of San Francisco. —Brilliant golden salmon-pink	1/9
Princess Juliana. —Pure white, long wiry stem, excellent for cutting, stands packing well and lasts long	1/9
Queen of the Garden Beautiful. —Light yellow, immense flower	2/-
Regal. —Bronze, heavily suffused with dull old rose	2/-
Robert Treat. —Beautiful carmine, fine American variety	1/9
Rookwood. —Bright cerise-rose, good for cutting	1/9
Sanhican's Red Cap. —Dark glowing carmine, sturdy grower, very fine	1/9
Sole Mio. —Rich deep yellow	1/9
Tommy Atkins. —Brightest scarlet	1/9
Toplight. —Pure yellow	1/9
Trentonian. —Mahogany, lasting bloom on strong stem	1/9
White King. —Pure white, large well formed blooms, splendid for cutting	1/9

CACTUS TYPE.

Albert E. Amos. —Rich crimson	1/9
Andreas Hofer. —Light pink on cream ground, large bloom, good cut-flower	1/9
Ballet Girl. —White ground banded with orange	1/9
Bourgoyne. —A wine coloured variety, large flowers of true Cactus form	1/9
Conquest. —Crimson-maroon	5/-
Ella Bruidegom. —A lovely rose cut-flower, medium size, fine stems	2/-
Golden Rod. —Deep yellow, a full and deep flower	1/9
Heimweh. —Violet, yellow at base	1/9
Jackson. —Deep maroon	1/9
Jean Chazot. —Deep golden orange, large blooms on long strong stems	1/9
Kalif. —Pure scarlet	1/9
Lolita Velasco. —Pure white, large flower	2/-
Mary Murray. —Bronzy shade of orange scarlet, very early and free flowering	1/9
Nivea. —A good commercial Cactus Dahlia, pure white	1/9
Rheinisches Madel. —Claret with white tips	1/9
Richard Troughton. —Yellow at base changing to rich salmon, tipped yellow	2/-
Romeo. —Yellow at base, spotted with crimson	2/-
Schiller. —Deepest salmon to almost flame colour at centre, very attractive	1/9

DAHLIAS—MIGNON TYPE.

Price each.

Avondrood. —Bright orange	1/9
Betsy. —One of the best reds	1/9
Coltness Gem. —Intense fiery red	1/9
Lady Eileen. —Pretty rose	1/9
L'Innocence. —Pure white, single dwarf-bedding type	1/9
Onschuld. —The best white Mignon	1/9
Orangetelg. —Light orange, one of the dwarfiest of this type	3/-
Park Beauty. —Beautiful pure orange, a miniature decorative	1/9

POMPON TYPE.

Cardinal. —Bright red, fine cut-flower	2/-
Glow. —Orange, good cut-flower	1/9
Pure Love. —Soft lilac, very fine	1/9
Stolze von Berlin. —Large rose	1/9
White Aster. —Very good white, profuse bloomer, excellent cut-flower	1/9

SMALL-FLOWERING TYPE.

Baby Royal. —Salmon and rose, tiny flowers on thin wiry stems, a gem for cut-flower and bedding	1/9
Cupido. —Lilac	1/9
Garden Love. —Bright lilac, free flowering	1/9
Goldrose. —Gold shaded rose, very free-flowering	1/9
Good Luck. —Glittering gold	2/-
Juweeltje. —Silvery pink, very distinct	1/9
Rapallo. —Velvety deep maroon with bright golden margin	1/9

GLADIOLUS.

No flower is more popular to-day than the Gladiolus and, being of South African origin, it thrives throughout this country. In favoured districts it thrives almost throughout the year if suitable corms can be obtained when required for planting for succession. At our Bulb Farm at Heathfield we have demonstrated that, by using imported corms for early planting and by making the best use of acclimatised corms and again using the newly-imported corms after they have flowered once, it is possible to provide excellent blooms during many months of the year, if suitable growing conditions can be provided.

GARDEN HYBRIDS.

We have just received a very big shipment of the finest imported corms, mostly Garden Hybrids, and these are offered now and should prove suitable for immediate planting wherever suitable conditions prevail. All are offered subject to being unsold, and we recommend you to send your order at once because there will certainly be a big demand for these fine corms.

Assorted dozens will be supplied at the dozen rate but without labels. If you want each one labelled the price will be 1/- per doz. extra.

Postage: If you send **cash with order** we will pack free and pay the postage to any address within the Union of South Africa. When cash is not sent these charges will be added to the account.

You can have four varieties, 250 of each, at the 1000 rate.

	Each doz.	100	1000
Abricot. —Bright yellow shaded apricot, large spike, strong grower	6d 2/6	17/6	157/6
Armut. —Shell pink, early flowering	6d 2/6	15/-	135/-
Aurora. —An excellent red variety	6d 3/-	20/-	180/-
Baron van Wynbergen. —Vivid salmon rose with carmine blotch	6d 2/6	15/-	135/-
Brunhilde. —Salmon-rose with a very bright carmine blotch	6d 3/-	20/-	180/-
Catharina. —A lovely blue shade, lower petals a little deeper blue with brownish red spot	6d 2/6	17/6	157/6
Charles Dickens. —Bright velvety claret with small darker blotch; large flower, strong spike, early	6d 3/-	20/-	180/-
Crimson Glow. —A perfect scarlet of a deep tone, large open flowers of finest form	6d 2/6	15/-	135/-
Dawn. —A long and graceful spike of salmon-pink flowers all open at practically the same time	6d 2/6	17/6	157/6
Duchess of York. —Fine blue, very free flowering and good for decoration	6d 3/-	20/-	180/-
Early Orange. —Strong grower, very fine	6d 2/6	15/-	—
Early Sunrise. —Pure salmon with light salmon centre, large flower on strong stem	6d 2/6	15/-	135/-
Early Surprise. —Loveliest pink, very early	6d 3/6	26/-	—
Flaming Sword. —A bright red free flowering variety of strong growing habit	6d 2/6	17/6	157/6
Frau Dr. Hauff. —Glistening scarlet; very attractive	8d 4/6	32/6	315/-
Golden Measure. —Beautiful yellow with well-opened flowers, one of the best of this colour	8d 5/-	37/6	360/-
Golden West. —Bright orange with small purplish and golden yellow spots on lower petals	6d 2/6	15/-	135/-
Halley. —Bright orange-rose with yellowish tint in the throat, produces immense spikes of large blooms	6d 2/6	15/-	135/-
Invincible. —Soft rose with carmine blotch	6d 3/-	20/-	180/-
Karl Volkert. —Salmon pink, very early	8d 4/-	30/-	292/6
Lady Borcel. —Light rose with dark red blotch	6d 2/6	15/-	135/-
Leviathan. —Pure yellow	6d 3/6	25/-	225/-
Lilac Wonder. —Pure soft lilac, a beautiful shade, large flowers on slender stems	6d 2/6	15/-	135/-
Lord Nelson. —Clear orange, lower petals shaded yellow	6d 3/6	25/-	225/-
Los Angeles. —Bright pink	6d 3/6	25/-	225/-
L'Unique. —Clear red, very attractive	6d 2/6	17/6	157/6
Meilust. —Lovely pink with dark pink blotch	6d 2/6	17/6	—
Mrs. H. McClaren. —Golden yellow with darker lower petal	8d 4/6	32/6	315/-
Odin. —Pure salmon, a very beautiful large flowering variety, strong grower	6d 2/6	15/-	—
Pink Beauty. —Dark pink with distinct dark red blotch	6d 2/6	15/-	—

GLADIOLUS—GARDEN HYBRIDS

(Continued).

	Each doz.	100	1000
Prince of Austria. —Bright orange	6d	2/6	15/-
Prince of Wales. —Beautiful salmon-red shaded silvery white	6d	2/6	15/-
Quo Vadis. —Dark rose	6d	2/6	15/-
Thomas Edison. —Salmon orange, lower petal with darker line	6d	4/-	28/6
Trudel Grotz. —Bright rose with darker spot in the centre	6d	4/-	28/6
Vesuvius. —Brilliant red	6d	3/-	20/-
Virginia. —Deep crimson-red	6d	2/6	15/-
White City. —Pure white	6d	2/6	17/6
Yellow Standard. —Large yellow flowers and a strong grower	6d	3/6	25/-

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS.

We have only four varieties to offer this month but we are expecting further supplies to arrive for next month. The Primulinus varieties are more suitable for late planting and that is why we have arranged for these to come forward in the last shipment of the season. They are not so large as the Garden Hybrids but that does not necessarily detract from their beauty. Try them, they are very dainty and fine for artistic arrangement.

	Each doz.	100	1000
Souvenir. —Yellow	6d	3/6	26/-
Scarlet Cardinal. —Bright scarlet, very fine	6d	3/6	26/-
Maiden's Blush. —Beautiful delicate pink, stems tall and slender, splendid cut-flower	6d	3/6	22/6
Orange Queen. —Beautiful orange; large flowers on strong stem	6d	3/6	26/-

NATIVE GLADIOLUS.

The species listed below form a charming group. Unlike the Garden Hybrids, the flowers are not very large—some are quite small—but the colourings are delightful and they are all dainty blooms which are fine for artistic arrangement. They thrive remarkably well in cultivation and are not likely to disappoint you.

As with the Garden Hybrids, we will pack free and pay the postage—within the Union—if Cash is sent with the Order.

You can have four varieties, 250 each, at the 1000 rate.

	Price doz.	100	1000
G. blandus (Type).—There are several variations of this species ranging from almost white to deep pink, all varieties have deeper markings on the lower segments. These are commonly known as "Painted Ladies." The "type," as well as all the varieties, is a charming plant for rock gardens; height 18 in.	2/-	10/6	90/-
Blue Painted Lady. —Creamy ground with blue suffusion (9d each)	5/-	—	—
Var. Carminea. —Height 18 to 30 inches, flowers large and of a pale flesh colour, specially good for cut-flower	2/-	10/6	90/-
Cream Painted Lady. —We are not sure that this is a variety of <i>G. blandus</i> ; it is not yet identified, resembles <i>G. cuspidatus</i> but taller, colour beautiful rich cream, height up to 2 feet (4d. each)	2/6	12/6	100/-
The Violet Painted Lady. —Grows in marshy situations, colour pale pink with deeper markings on the lower segments, height 18 inches, very hardy (4d each)	1/6	7/6	60/-
G. Colvilli rubra. —A hardy gladiolus of dwarf type, very suitable for the herbaceous border or for bedding, may be left in the ground from year to year and will thrive without much attention; flowers red with white markings on lower petals, resembling the "Painted Ladies" (4d. each)	1/-	5/-	40/-
G. cuspidatus. —Hardy species with tall spreading flower head; creamy white with green tinge; excellent for rockeries and wild gardens. (4d. each)	2/-	10/6	90/-
G. hastatus. —A very charming pink species (4d. each)	1/6	8/6	75/-
G. spathaceus. —The Caledon Blue Bell... (1/- each)	7/6	45/-	—
G. villosus. —An early-flowering species of a delicate mauvy pink shade; height 15 to 18 inches (4d. each)	2/-	10/6	90/-
G. vittatus. —A delicate rosy mauve, faintly scented, height about 15 to 18 inches (4d. each)	2/-	10/6	90/-
Native Species, mixed	2/-	10/6	90/-

HYACINTHS.

	Price each	doz.	100
Dr. Lieber. —Pale blue, very fine and one of the best pure blue Hyacinths	1/-	9/-	60/-
Grand Maitre. —Deep porcelain blue, very fine	1/-	9/-	60/-
Lady Derby. —Soft blush shaded pink	1/-	9/-	60/-
La Grandesse. —Pure white, long full spike	1/-	9/-	60/-
La Victoire. —Bright glistening red	1/-	9/-	60/-
L'Innocence. —Pure white, a fine truss with large bells	1/-	9/-	60/-
Marconi. —Bright rose-pink; a handsome spike with bells of great substance	1/-	9/-	60/-
Queen of the Pinks. —Lovely pink, large truss and strong stem, very fine	1/-	9/-	60/-
Roman (Blue). —Dainty blooms; a delightful colour; gives several spikes from a bulb; splendid for bulb bowls	1/-	7/6	50/-
Roman (White). —Early Italian; dainty white flowers on tall stems; splendid cut-flowers; the best for growing in bulb fibre	1/-	7/6	50/-
Mixed Hyacinths. —A good mixture from our fine collection	—	6/-	40/-

IRISES.

Bulbous Section.

	Price each	doz.	100
Bronze King (Spanish). —Large orange and bronze, robust growth (Per 1000 75/-)	4d	1/6	8/6
Count of Nassau (Spanish). —The best dark blue, sweetly scented (Per 1000 40/-)	3d	1/-	5/-
Imperator (Dutch). —Deep blue	4d	1/-	6/6
Finest Mixture of Bulbous Irises	—	1/6	8/-

BEARDED IRISES.

The most stately of all the Irises and the most satisfying too if they get fair treatment, but they must not be put in any odd corner and neglected. The Bearded Irises are in growth throughout the year and for that reason they must be put in a situation that will be favourable to them at all seasons. They like a well-drained soil but it must be moist enough to encourage good growth in our dry summer unless they can be watered sufficiently at that time. Perhaps their requirements are best described as a good garden loam, well drained and fairly warm in winter with sufficient moisture in summer, either natural or artificially supplied. We are listing below some very choice varieties at moderate prices.

Height: The height of stems is quoted to give an idea of the possibilities of the variety, but there is no certainty that they will reach that height under all conditions. If you can give them the situation that suits them best and the treatment they like, you will no doubt get it, but Irises will flower on much shorter stems when conditions are not favourable.

	Price each	doz.
Abenda. —Beautiful madder-crimson overlaid bronze; early, tall branching stems, 4ft.	6/-	66/-
Ambassador. —Standards greyish blue, falls deep velvety violet with deep yellow at the haft, strong grower, tall stems, 4ft., a variety of outstanding merit	2/-	18/-
Amber. —Rich golden yellow with 3ft. stems, very free flowering	3/6	36/-
Aphrodite. —Flowers, of a pleasing shade of uniform violet-pink, are not over large but of good strong texture, 5ft.	6/-	66/-
Corrida. —An even shade of pale blue, fine stems, 3ft.	2/-	18/-
Duke of Bedford. —Large flowers, rich violet-purple, stems tall and branched, 4ft.	6/-	66/-
Duke of York. —Large mauvy blue flowers with orange beard on a tall branching stem, 4ft.	3/6	36/-
Eldorado. —A fine blending of yellowish bronze with heliotrope and violet purple shades, 2½ft.	3/-	30/-
Flaming Sword. —Deep golden yellow, falls maroon edged gold, 2½ft.	3/-	30/-
Florentina. —Large white sweet scented, tall grower; per 100 20/-	9d	3/-
Frithjof. —A pale blue and dark blue iris of noble form	2/-	18/-
Fro. —Deep golden yellow, falls brown-red, edged gold, 2½ft.	5/-	54/-
Kharput. —Violet-purple, extra large flowers	1/-	9/-
Kochi (Atrovioleacea). —Beautiful deep reddish purple	2/6	24/-
Lac Leman. —Lavender standards and violet falls, tall stems, 4ft.	4/-	42/-

BEARDED IRISES.

(Continued.)

	Price	each	doz.
Lent, A. Williamson. —Standards soft violet, falls deep violet-purple, very rich colour, tall stems, 3ft.	3/6	36/-	
Leone Trenance. —Light blue, very free-flowering, 2ft.	1/6	—	
Lord Lambourne. —Flowers rose-fawn with bronze, falls deep crimson, tall branched stems, a grand iris, 4ft.	7/6	84/-	
Lord of June. —Standards pale blue, falls darker blue, large flowers, sweetly scented	2/-	18/-	
Mrs. H. F. Bowles. —Standards soft brown overlaid gold, falls brilliant red, very fine	6/-	66/-	
Niebelungen. —Olive and purple, free flowering, tall stems, 3ft.	3/-	30/-	
Prosper Laugier. —Deepest velvety crimson and velvety purple, tall stems, 3ft.	2/-	18/-	
Purple King (Atroviolacea). —Purple-violet	1/-	6/-	
Queen Flavia. —Deep golden yellow	3/-	30/-	
Rheinnixe. —Standards white, falls deep violet-purple with narrow white edge, strong grower, tall stems, 3ft.	2/-	18/-	
Susan Bliss. —Uniform shade of deep rose-pink, carries as many as four open flowers, tall stems, 3½ft.	4/-	42/-	
Zwanenburg. —Standard bronzy, falls old gold with crimson and maroon flakes	3/-	30/-	

REGELIO-CYCLUS IRISES.

	Price	each	doz.	100
Artemis. —Violet-purple, veined dark purple with black spots, tall, large flower	2/6	—	—	—
Charon. —Dark brown, veined black	2/6	—	—	—
Flora. —Standards deep ruby-red veined, falls brown and yellow	3/6	—	—	—
Parthenope. —Lilac and white, veined purple	2/-	—	—	—
Psyche. —Silvery white ground, brown veining	2/6	—	—	—
Thor. —On greyish-green ground, brown netted	2/6	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS IRISES.

	Price	each	doz.	100
Ochroleuca. —White and yellow; one of the tallest and most stately of all Irises; will thrive in any good garden soil	2/6	—	—	—
Stylosa, Mauve. —A beautiful Algerian Iris of dwarf habit, grass-like foliage, lovely mauve flowers	4d	1/6	7/6	—
Susiana. —Grey and green, Mourning Iris	1/3	10/6	—	—

IXIAS (KALOSSIE).

	Price	doz.	100	1000
Leucantha (White). —Very delicate	1/-	5/-	40/-	—
Lutea. —Orange yellow with red reverse, fine for bedding	6d	2/6	20/-	—
Lutea. —Tall, clear yellow, fine for vase decoration	1/-	5/-	40/-	—
Maculata. —Yellow with black centre	1/-	5/-	40/-	—
Patens. —Bright pink	1/9	10/6	—	—
Rosea. —Taller and a shade lighter than <i>I. patens</i>	1/6	7/6	60/-	—
Scariosa. —Mauvy white flowers with yellow throat, very dainty	6d	2/6	20/-	—
Viridiflora. —Light green with purple eye, very scarce (1/- each)	9/-	—	—	—
Finest Mixed	9d	4/-	35/-	—

LACHENALIAS.

	Price	each	doz.	100
Blue	6d	3/6	25/-	—
Dark Red	6d	3/6	25/-	—
Pale Yellow	6d	3/6	25/-	—
L. aurea. —Golden yellow fading to purple	6d	4/6	30/-	—
L. orchoides. —Light yellow and greenish	6d	2/-	10/6	—
L. pendula. —Orange-red, tipped with green and purple	(Per 1000 80/-)	6d	2/-	10/6
L. purpureo-coerulea. —Dainty pale blue	6d	2/6	15/-	—
L. pustulata. —Pale yellowish green, scented	4d	1/-	5/-	—
L. tricolor. —Flowers red, yellow and green, stems about 9 inches... ..	6d	2/-	10/6	—
L. unicolor. —Sulphur	6d	2/-	10/6	—

LILIUMS.

It was a new departure when we began the importation, a few years ago, of Tiger Lilies for summer growing, and the experiment has proved such a great success that large quantities are now regularly grown for the cut-flower trade. We are now trying two or three other varieties and we are hoping for success with some of these also. The varieties listed below have succeeded with us and are worthy of trial wherever suitable conditions can be found for them.

	Price	each	doz.	100	1000
L. regale. —A vigorous grower with sturdy stems, 4 to 5ft., covered with long lanceolate foliage; centre of flower flushed with yellow, shading to white at the outer edges; outside streaked with brown; exceedingly beautiful; thrives in any good rich soil and is one of the easiest Lilies to grow	1/3		10/6	80/-	—
L. tigrinum sinense. —The Single Tiger Lily. Deep orange-red flowers, heavily blotched purple, stems 2 to 4ft.	1/-		6/-	40/-	350/-

MONTBRETIAS.

These fine subjects have been greatly improved in recent years and are now available in splendid variety, as the following list will show:

	Price	each	doz.
Fire King. —Fine brilliant red, late flowering	8d		4/6
Frans Hals. —Orange-yellow with brown spots, tall	8d		4/6
George Davison. —Pure yellow, large flowers, fine branched stems	8d		4/6
His Majesty. —Centre clear yellow shading into brilliant crimson-scarlet	1/9		16/-
James Coey. —Large rich dark red with pale orange centre, robust grower	1/3		10/-
Lady Hamilton. —Apricot-orange	1/-		8/-
Lord Nelson. —Deep orange-scarlet, very effective	1/-		8/-
Rheingold. —Deep golden yellow, well-opened flowers, good texture	1/3		9/-
Star of the East. —Beautiful orange flowers of immense size	2/-		18/-
Tigridie. —Yellow, centre tinged brown	9d		5/-
Una. —Pale orange with crimson reverse, inner surface with crimson markings at the base	1/-		8/-
Vesuvius. —Bright vermilion-red, late flowering	1/3		10/-

ORNITHOGALUMS.

(Chinkerichees).

	Price	each	doz	100
Arabicum. —The shining black ovary surrounded by the yellow anthers and creamy white petals make this a conspicuous flower	4d	1/-	6/-	
Aureum. —The beautiful yellow Chinkerichee	9d		5/-	—
Lacteum. —Late-flowering, white with yellowish centre	6d		3/-	20/-
Thyrsoides. —White with greenish centre, early-flowering				
(Per 1000 40/-)	4d	1/-	5/-	

RANUNCULUS.

	Price	each	doz.	100
Emperor of China (French). —Pure yellow	4d	1/3	7/6	
Fire Ball (Persian). —Vermilion, large flower	4d	1/6	10/6	
Mahogany (French). —Deep maroon; large flower on a tall stem	4d	1/3	8/6	
Orange Brilliant (Persian). —Deep yellow, tinged orange, black centre	4d	1/6	10/6	
Princess Clothilde (Persian). —Pink	4d	1/6	10/6	
Romano (Turban). —Finest scarlet	4d	1/6	10/6	
Rosalie (Turban). —Soft pink	4d	2/-	13/6	
Turban Orange. —Fine orange	6d	3/-	21/-	
Vermilion Brilliant (French). —Vermilion-red	4d	1/-	6/6	
Veronica (French). —Carmine-red	4d	1/3	7/6	
Viridiflora (Turban). —Scarlet with greenish centre	4d	2/6	17/6	
French. —Finest mixed	—	1/-	6/6	
Turban. —Finest mixed	—	1/9	12/6	

SCILLAS.

	Price each	doz.	100
Blue. —Loose spikes of blue flowers on a tall scape	6d	3/-	—
Blue King. —A fine blue	6d	3/-	—
Peach Blossom. —Pale pink	9d	6/-	—
Queen of the Pinks. —Deep pink	9d	6/-	—
S. peruviana. —Large pyramidal blue flower, in growth somewhat resembling the Chinkerichee	1/-	5/-	—

WATSONIAS.

This group offers a rich field to the hybridist, for, by comparison with *Gladiolus*, for instance, the *Watsonias* are comparatively undeveloped, and when one notes the wonderful results that have been realised in other directions, it seems evident that these already beautiful flowers are capable of transformation into garden subjects of unsurpassable value. Their comparatively easy cultivation is a factor that will make rapid developments possible. A few hybrids are already in cultivation and we anticipate numerous additions in the near future.

	Price doz.	100	1000
Adelaide (Cronin Hybrid). —Orange-scarlet ...	1/6	7/6	60/-
Melbourne (Cronin Hybrid). —As a garden subject or for cut flower this is the best of the Cronin Hybrids, flowers salmon pink; medium height	1/6	7/6	60/-
Pretoria (Hybrid). —Mauvy pink shading to magenta, large flower, very conspicuous, making a fine blaze of colour when massed... ..	1/6	6/-	50/-
Watsonia Hybrids Mixed	1/6	6/-	50/-

NATIVE SPECIES.

	Price each	doz.	100
W. iridifolia. —A very pretty species with characteristic flowers, greenish ivory colour on opening, changing to cream (1000 50/-)	4d	1/6	6/-
W. marginata. —A fine species with beautiful delicate pink flowers on a very tall stem	6d	2/-	12/6
W. meriana. —Narrow-tubed flowers of a delicate crushed strawberry shade. Colour is somewhat variable in this species. Per 1000 40/-	4d	1/6	5/-
W. rosea var. alba. —Arderne's <i>Watsonia</i> . This is a beautiful white <i>Watsonia</i> introduced into cultivation by the late Mr. H. M. Arderne Per 1000 60/-	4d	1/6	7/6
W. sp. —"Muizenberg." This <i>Watsonia</i> has not been named. We call it the Muizenberg variety. Perhaps it will be described as a new species shortly; fine strong spikes of orange-red flowers in December and January; evergreen foliage. Per 1000 75/-	4d	1/6	8/6
W. sp. —"Van Staveren"	4d	1/6	6/-

APPRECIATIONS.

Rosetta, January 14th, 1934.—The dahlia tubers arrived safely and had travelled beautifully; even those which were in leaf were perfectly fresh, having been so well packed.

Windhoek, January 7th, 1934.—The poultry grain arrived to-day and looks good. The way in which the bag was stencilled and labelled and the superior quality of bag used is a credit to your firm.

Okahandja, December 22nd, 1934.—I received your carnation plants in perfect order, they were most wonderfully packed. As soon as the cold weather sets in I would like to place a big order for American tree carnations.

Pietermaritzburg, January 3rd, 1934.—Thanking you for magnificent wreath which I trusted to your choice entirely. It was most satisfactory.

Durbanville, January 5th, 1934.—Thank you for sending such a nice plant, and in splendid condition, of *Duranta Plumieri*.

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS.

	Price each	doz.	100
Agapanthus (African Lily).—Magnificent umbels of blue flowers, veined lighter blue, borne on a tall scape. A very striking plant. Also a white variety	1/3	7/6	—
Agapanthus (Dwarf).—The Table Mountain variety; intense dark blue; very beautiful	1/-	4/6	30/-
Alstromeria .—Pink	6d.	2/6	12/6
Amaryllis belladonna (March Lily).—Bears 6 to 12 sweetly scented funnel shaped flowers on a tall stem, colour varies from almost white to deep pink	1/-	5/-	37/6
Amaryllis belladonna var. rubra major .—Deep rosy carmine, numerous large flowers on a strong stem	2/6	20/-	—
Antholyza aethiopica .—Bright red and yellow; thrives in deep sandy soil	4d.	2/6	12/6
Antholyza nervosa var. —Carmine lake, a fine spike of bloom on a reed-like stem	4d.	1/6	8/6
Antholyza praealta (Cape Antholyza).—Showy orange-red blooms, well above the foliage. Thrives in shady situations, but the best blooms are produced in the open. Per 1000 50/-	4d	1/6	6/-
Aponogeton distachyon (Cape Pondweed).—Sweet-scented white flowers during winter, leaves float on the surface of the water	6d	2/6	15/-
Cyrtanthus , Pink.—Ifafa Lily	4d	2/6	—
Cyrtanthus , Scarlet.—Ten to twelve bright red drooping tubular flowers on a stout stem	1/6	13/6	—
Dierama pendulum .—Soft rosy white funnel-shaped flowers drooping gracefully from thread-like stalks carried on a tall flower stem; has been called "The Wand Flower" in England	1/-	8/6	—
Freesia refracta .—The sweetly scented blooms are produced in great profusion (Per 1000 20/-)	—	6d	2/6
Galtonia candicans .—Twenty or more bell-shaped, sweetly scented pure white flowers on a tall stem	1/-	8/6	—
Haemanthus coccineus (Maartblom).—Umbels of bright red flowers, produced in early autumn before the leaves appear	1/-	7/6	—
Hemerocallis (Day Lily).—"Double Orange." The flowers are not lasting but very pretty and of a striking colour	1/3	10/6	—
Hippeastrum Hybrids .—Magnificent trumpet flowers, usually about four on a tall stout stem, gorgeous colours, commonly called "Amaryllis"	3/6	—	—
Kniphofia alooides (Red Hot Poker).—Gives a striking Aloe-like spike of red and yellow tubular flowers on long stems	1/-	5/-	32/6
Leucojum (Snowdrops).—Pretty white bell-shaped flowers tipped green, six or more on a scape about 1 foot long	Per 1,000 30/-	3d	1/- 4/-
Muscari armeniacum .—Deep cobalt-blue, flowers larger than "Heavenly Blue"	4d	2/6	15/-
Muscari , "Heavenly Blue."—Clear bright blue	4d	2/6	15/-
Nerine sarniensis (Red).—Bright red, sparkling bloom	1/-	7/6	50/-
Nerine sarniensis .—Salmon	Per 1000 120/-	6d	2/6 15/-
Pancratium (Spider Lily).—White. The stamens are attached to a delicate cup-shaped membrane while the long narrow petals dangle below	9d	4/-	25/-
Sparaxis grandiflora (White).—Resembles Freesia but taller	Per 1000 40/-	4d	1/- 5/-
Sparaxis grandiflora var. illiago .—Pure white with black spot at the base of each petal and flushed with claret-purple outside, very fine	4d	1/6	8/6
Sparaxis tricolor , Fire Glow .—Bright carmine red with yellow, tall stems, very showy	6d.	4/-	25/-
Sprekelia formosissima .—A brilliant scarlet Amaryllid of exquisite form and very easy to grow in pots or open ground	2/-	20/-	—
Tritonia crispa .—Soft cream with red markings, resembles Painted Lady Gladiolus	6d	2/-	15/-
Tritonia hyalina .—Salmon-pink Tritonia, one of the most beautiful of the Tritonias	6d	1/9	10/6

PRICE ALTERATIONS.

Prices are continually fluctuating and it is therefore impossible to maintain the prices printed in our last catalogue until the next issue appears. The following alterations have become necessary since we last published a revised list and we shall be glad if you will record these prices in your copy of our 1934-5 Catalogue so that you may have correct information when making up your order:

Page	Article	Price per	1	5	25	100lbs
8	Brown Top Grass	5/-	—	—	—	—
8	Couch Grass	3/-	13/6	60/-	225/-	—
8	Creeping Bent Grass	3/-	12/6	52/6	200/-	—
15	Sugar Beet	4/6	20/-	—	—	—
15	Turnip, Aberdeen Green Top	1/9	7/6	35/-	127/6	—
15	Turnip, White American Strapleaf	1/6	6/3	27/6	105/-	—
17	Mustard, White	1/-	4/6	17/6	60/-	—
18	Beans, Black Valentine	1/9	8/-	37/6	125/-	—
19	Garden Peas, Greenfeast	9d	3/-	13/6	50/-	—
19	Garden Peas, Stratagem	9d	3/-	12/6	45/-	—
19	Garden Peas, Punt's Stompeul	9d	3/6	16/-	60/-	—
		Price per	oz.	1lb.	lb.	5lbs
20	Beet, Eclipse	6d	1/-	3/-	12/6	—
25	Radish, Long Red	6d	1/-	3/6	15/-	—
27	Cabbage, All Seasons	1/-	3/-	10/-	45/-	—
27	Cabbage, Drumhead Savoy	9d	2/3	7/6	35/-	—
27	Cabbage, Mammoth Red Drumhead	9d	2/6	8/6	37/6	—
29	Cauliflower, Late Metropole	1/9	6/-	21/-	—	—
29	Kohl-Rabi, Early White Vienna	9d	2/3	7/6	32/6	—
31	Cucumber, Chicago Pickle	9d	2/6	9/-	42/6	—
31	Cucumber, Klondike	9d	2/6	9/-	42/6	—
37	Watermelon, Tom Watson	9d	1/9	6/-	27/6	—
38	Tomato, Winter Beauty	3/-	10/6	40/-	—	—
39	Lettuce, New York Hybrid	2/6	8/-	30/-	—	—
40	Sorrel, Large-leaved French	9d	2/-	6/6	—	—
		Price per	pkt	1oz	oz	4ozs
43	Antirrhinum maximum, Bunch of Lilacs	6d	3/6	12/6	—	—
43	Antirrhinum maximum, Fire King	6d	3/6	12/6	—	—
43	Antirrhinum maximum, Golden Queen..	6d	3/6	12/6	—	—
43	Antirrhinum maximum, Purple King	6d	3/6	12/6	—	—
		Price per	pkt	1-16oz	1oz	oz
44	Carnations, Enfant de Nice Mixed	1/-	6/6	24/-	90/-	—
45	Delphinium, Blue Butterfly Improved	6d	1/-	3/-	10/6	—
45	Delphinium sinense album	6d	9d	2/-	6/6	—
		Price per	pkt	1oz	oz	4ozs
47	Larkspur, La France	6d	1/6	5/-	16/-	—
47	Larkspur, Los Angeles	6d	1/6	5/-	16/-	—
47	Larkspur, Rosy Scarlet	6d	1/-	3/-	10/-	—
47	Larkspur, Exquisite Rose	6d	2/-	6/6	24/-	—
47	Larkspur, Lilac Spire	6d	2/-	6/6	24/-	—
47	Larkspur, Miss California	6d	2/-	6/6	24/-	—
49	Nasturtium, Tom Thumb	4d	6d	9d	2/-	—
51	Statice macrophylla	6d	4/-	15/-	—	—
52	Stocks, Abundance	6d	4/-	15/-	56/-	—
52	Stocks, Almond Blossom	6d	4/-	15/-	56/-	—
52	Stocks, Beauty of Nice	6d	4/-	15/-	56/-	—
52	Stocks, Cote d'Azur	6d	6/-	22/6	80/-	—
52	Stocks, Crimson King	6d	4/6	16/-	60/-	—
52	Stocks, Empress Elizabeth	6d	6/-	22/6	80/-	—
52	Stocks, Mont Blanc	6d	4/-	15/-	56/-	—
52	Stocks, Queen Alexandra	6d	4/-	15/-	56/-	—
52	Stocks, Rose of Nice	6d	4/-	15/-	56/-	—
52	Stocks, Souvenir of Monaco	6d	4/-	15/-	56/-	—
52	Stocks, Souvenir of Monte Carlo	6d	5/-	17/6	64/-	—
52	Stocks, Violet of Nice	6d	6/-	22/6	80/-	—
52	Stocks, Violet of Parma	6d	6/-	22/6	80/-	—
52	Stocks, White Lady	6d	4/-	13/6	37/6	—
52	Sweet Peas, Mary Pickford, Summer-flowering	4d	6d	1/3	3/6	—

FIVE PER CENT. CAN BE DEDUCTED IF CASH IS SENT WITH ORDER.

PRICE ALTERATIONS.

(Continued.)		Price per	pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	oz.	4ozs.
55	Aquilegia, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain...		6d	7/6	27/6	—
56	Arctotis acaulis and A. laevis, mixed ...		6d	2/-	7/6	—
56	Arctotis aspera		6d	2/-	7/6	—
56	Arctotis grandis		6d	1/9	6/-	22/6
56	Arctotis petiolata		6d	2/-	6/6	25/-
56	Arctotis squarrosa		6d	2/-	7/6	—
56	Arctotis stoechadifolia		6d	2/-	7/6	—
58	Celosia Thompsoni magnifica		6d	1/9	6/-	20/-
59	Dahlia, Stella or Starfish		6d	3/-	10/6	—
60	Geum, Lady Stratheden		6d	5/-	17/6	—
60	Godetia, Sybil Sherwood		6d	3/6	12/6	—
63	Physostegia, Rose		6d	4/-	15/-	—
64	Tithonia speciosa		6d	4/-	15/-	—
		Price per	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	5lbs.
72	Pinus palustris		1/6	5/-	17/6	—

CONTINUOUS SPRAY ATOMISER No. F19.



Capacity, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Supplied with two Spray Nozzles, one for straight spraying and the other for angle spraying to get under leaves, etc.

Plain Tin Plate, 7/6 each.

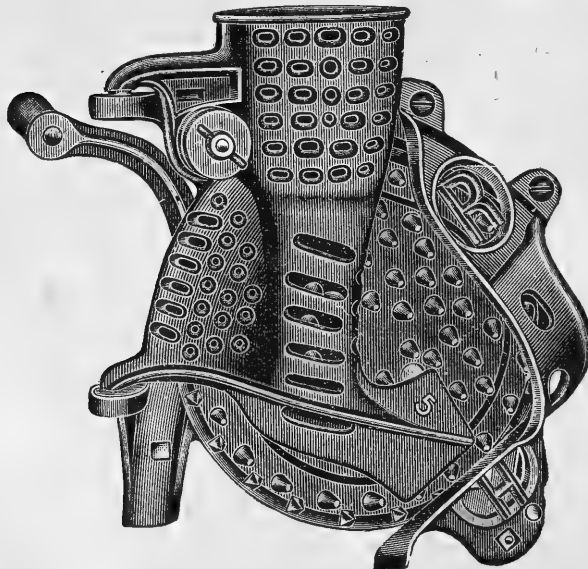
Brass, 10/6 each.

Velvas

"I CAN SEE TO AN INCH WHERE I HAVE USED VELVAS LAWN SAND."

So says a user. And it is true. There is a very decided dividing line between grass fed and cleaned with Velvas and grass just left alone. Velvas treated grass is a brilliant emerald green against the dowdiness of its neighbour. Such is the wonderful effect of Velvas Lawn Sand. It creates remarkable transformations in old and impoverished lawns and keeps good lawns in the finest possible condition. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 2/6; 7 lbs 4/-; 14 lbs. 7/-; 28 lbs. 12/6; 56 lbs. 22/6; 112 lbs 37/6. E.

THE "R. & H." CORN SHELLER.



Made largely of MALLE-ABLE IRON, with chilled bearings. Shells all size ears thoroughly and rapidly. Attaches to any box or barrel instantly by two strong clamps. Deposits corn in the box or barrel on which it is mounted, and cob outside. All teeth on disc wheel are perfect. Disc Wheel, $8\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. Fastest, most durable and easiest running sheller made. All parts fully warranted against breakage or defect. Finished in baked japan, red and gold. Will last a lifetime.

No. F31 With Butting and Tipping Attachment.

Price: 15/-

NOTES FOR RHODESIA FOR FEBRUARY.

Contributed by MEIKLES (GWelo) LTD.

There are many varieties of flowering plants which can be planted this month: some good ones are Pansy, Stock, Dianthus, Verbena, Venidium, Phlox, Sweet Sultan, Gaillardia, Daisy and other hardy varieties, and Winter-flowering sweet Peas should now be sown. Ground should be trenched to a depth of at least 18 inches and plenty of manure should be mixed with the soil, also a little lime is very beneficial.

Chrysanthemums should be giving lots of bloom during this month, and they should be carefully gone over and disbudded where necessary; you cannot get good blooms unless you do this. A little suitable fertiliser is a great help during the flowering period, or liquid manure is probably as good for the purpose.

Carnations, either border or Marguerite, should be ready for planting out for autumn and winter flowering.

This is also a good time to plant Gladiolus Bulbs, either imported or early kinds that have flowered in October and November. Provided that they have been taken up and given a rest for two months, they will flower in April and May. Do not plant in shade, they like sunshine.

VEGETABLE GARDEN. Plant out any Cauliflower or Savoy plants you have left. Sow also Onion, Turnip, Leek, Parsnip, Spinach, Beet, Broad Beans and Peas, also the last planting of Potatoes.

Now is the time to plant out Strawberry Runners; do them well, plenty of manure and deep cultivation, also lime. Nearly all soils in Rhodesia (except in lime-stone belts) are deficient in lime. Agricultural lime is very cheap and especially good for sour and clayey soils. It is really astonishing the results you get from fruit trees after a good dressing of this lime. It benefits all growing plants and makes plant food available which would otherwise be lost.

This month and March are the most satisfactory to plant Garden Peas. Yorkshire Hero and Stratagems do well, also Pride of the Market for first planting.

RHODESIAN PRICES.

It is obviously impossible to sell our seeds, and other goods, in Rhodesia, at the prices quoted in this paper, but Messrs. Meikles (Gwelo) Ltd. will supply you at the lowest possible prices when railage and similar charges are taken into account. Please communicate with them if you wish for an exact quotation on any article mentioned in these pages.

A thought for your garden

YOUR garden is laid out with care and forethought. A carpet of green, with a background of colour. Do you not think a bird-bath in Table Mountain Stone will complete the picture? Consider how delightful it will be to have a beautiful bird sanctuary. Write or call at Messrs. Chas. Ayres, Adderley Street, Cape Town, for full particulars.

R. CANE & SONS

(PTY.) LIMITED

Monumental Masons

Head Office:

96, LONG STREET, CAPE TOWN



This is the "Swan Neck" design Bird Bath and is only one of the many beautiful designs obtainable.

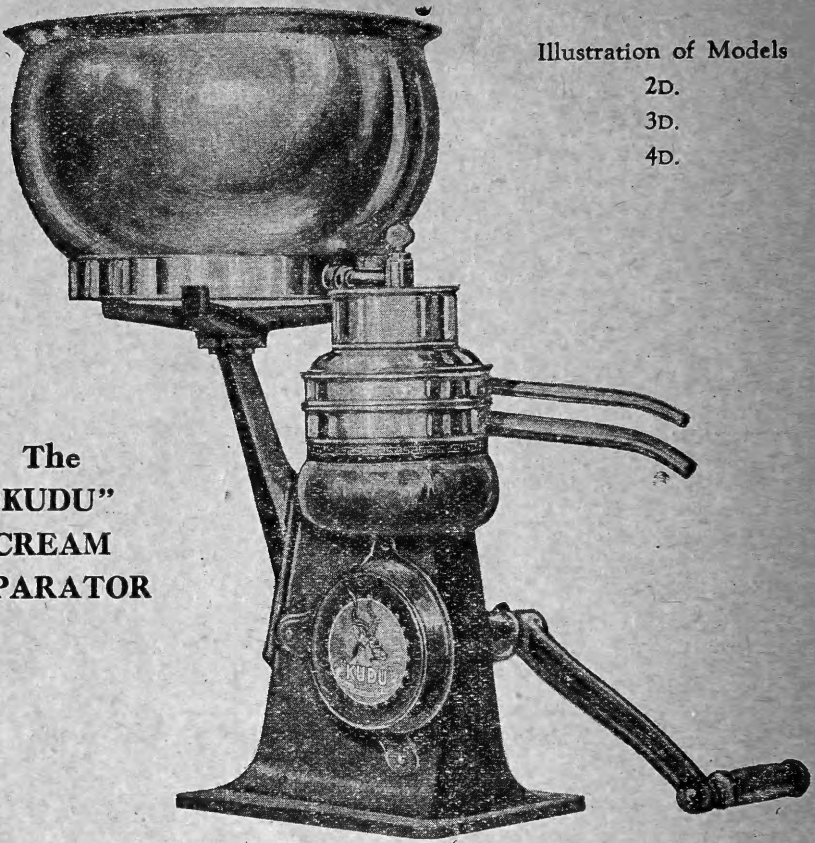
Illustration of Models

2D.

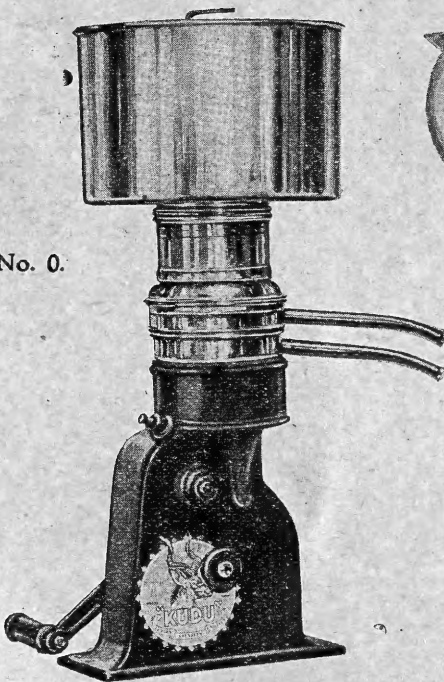
3D.

4D.

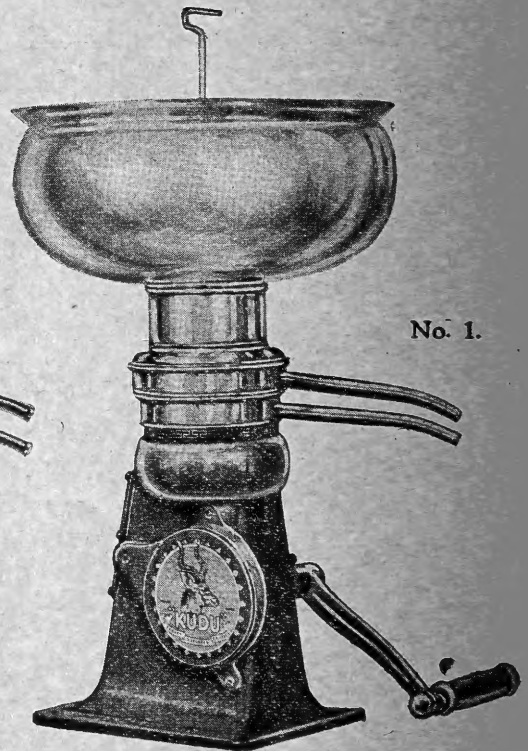
The
"KUDU"
CREAM
SEPARATOR



No. 0.



No. 1.



THE "KUDU" CREAM SEPARATOR.

The "Kudu" Separator is a machine of modern design, built for us by a Swedish firm with 25 years' experience in the manufacture of hand separators. It has all the latest developments and many valuable patents cover improvements in its construction.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES NO. 1-4.

The Skimming Bowl is of specially large construction in comparison with its rated capacity of work per hour, and, therefore, deals most efficiently with all the milk introduced. It is self-balanced, thus retaining its balance even after being in use for a long time.

The Discs, of entirely new patented construction, are fitted with a special strengthening ring at the top, adjacent to the central tube, which obviates wear round the tube and keeps the discs tightly in position. Loose discs seriously affect the balance of the bowl. The "Kudu" Separator bowl, therefore, with these improved discs, keeps its balance for a much longer time than a bowl having discs of the earlier construction.

The Bowl Spindle is fitted with an extra metal cone and a spring, which holds it in its true position. It is slightly tapered to the point, on which the bowl fits. Thus the bowl may be put on in any position without damaging either unit and will always be held firmly in place.

The Milk Container is made from a single piece of metal plate, and is consequently seamless, with no soldered joints to weaken it nor crevices to harbour dirt.

The Float is of modern design and can be placed in the float vessel in any position.

The Frame is strongly built and its rounded corners enable it to be kept clean easily.

The Gearing is entirely enclosed in the frame, the latter forming a reservoir for the oil in which the worm-wheel rotates. This sprays up oil into all the bearings of the machine. In this way the "Kudu" Separator is provided with constant lubrication. All the wheels have cogs lying obliquely, thus increasing durability of the machine and ensuring smooth running.

The Cleaning Rod enables the discs to be removed and treated as one piece and they can be conveniently kept on this rod when not in use.

THE "KUDU" CREAM SEPARATOR NO. 0.

This machine has been manufactured with a view to supplying a long-felt want of a simple yet reliable and inexpensive separator, especially adapted for small farms, cafés, private households, etc.

Previous attempts have been made at putting a small, cheap separator on the market, but these have generally failed owing to poor workmanship and material.

The "Kudu" Separator No. 0 embodies all the special features of the larger sizes, is equally sturdy in construction and, with its specially improved and simplified bowl, is the ideal machine for its purpose. Like the larger sizes all the vessels are seamless and tinned twice with pure English tin.

The Bowl (in which it differs from the larger sizes) consists of two parts only, screwed together with a nut and rendered air-tight by a rubber ring. It is, therefore, quickly and easily cleaned and yet good skimming has been the chief consideration in its construction.

The illustrations on the opposite page, together with the somewhat meagre description that we are able to give in the limited space at our disposal, will surely indicate that this is not a cheap machine in the sense of low value. We have aimed at giving you the very best machine that can be produced and the most suitable for the purpose for which it is designed, and the only thing about it that is cheap is the price which we venture to say is remarkably low.

E.

THE "KUDU" CREAM SEPARATOR.

No. 0.	Capacity	10 gallons per hour	£5.
No. 1.	"	17½ " " "	£6.
No. 2D.	"	25 " " "	£7 10s. 0d.
No. 3D.	"	35 " " "	£8 10s. 0d.
No. 4D.	"	50 " " "	£10 15s. 0d.

For Cash With Order we will pay the railage to any Station within the Union of South Africa or you can pay the railage and take 5 per cent. discount.

PRETORIA NOTES.

C. Starke & Co., Ltd., 292 Pretorius Street, Pretoria.

Tel. Add.:

Telephone:

"Seedstarke," Pretoria.

2735 Pretoria.

PLANTING NOTES FOR FEBRUARY FROM PRETORIA BRANCH.

Conditions around Pretoria and the neighbouring districts have been very dry with hot winds, and crops and gardens have suffered very much in consequence. It is to be hoped that good rains fall this month to alleviate these conditions.

Lucerne and all Fodder Crops may be sown this month, and as we have fine stocks of all these both here and at Mowbray, you can send your orders with confidence and you will get good quality.

To save railage we are quoting Oats at 11/- and Barley at 12/6 per bag of 150lbs. f.o.r. Cape stations. This is for good quality grain that will serve well for growing green forage and hay crops, but for seed production you should order our best re-cleaned seed, and it does not cost any more really because you can sow less seed to the acre and then get a better crop. All these prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount if you send cash with the order.

For other varieties please refer to the prices quoted in the January number of "My Garden."

Dwarf Essex Rape is one of the most important crops for sowing this month. Price: Per lb. 6d.; 5lbs. 2/3; 25lbs. 10/6; 100lbs. 40/-. **Field Turnips** should also be sown now, and these are offered at moderate prices as shown in "My Garden" for October and November and further revised on another page in this issue.

For all **Grasses** and **Clovers** kindly refer to our General Seed Catalogue for 1934-5, and we will gladly give latest prices of any of them on application.

Chou Moellier and **Thousand Headed Kale** are other important crops for sowing now, and prices are for Chou Moellier as quoted last in our 1934-5 Catalogue, per lb. 1/6, 5lbs. 6/6. For Thousand Headed Kale prices remain as last quoted in "My Garden" for November, per lb. 3/-, 5lbs. 13/6. This is for imported seed in each instance and subject to 5 per cent. for cash with order.

Local Seed: Chou Moellier 1/- per lb.; Thousand Headed Kale 1/6 per lb. Nett cash in each case.

Our **Stratagem Peas** are specially grown for us under contract and thus we are able to offer specially good quality at these low prices: Per lb. 9d., 5lbs. 3/-, 25lbs. 12/6, 100lbs. 45/-, less 5 per cent. for cash with order. The same conditions apply to **Greenfeast Peas**, the earliest Dwarf and a heavy cropping variety, at: Per lb. 9d., 5lbs. 3/-, 25lbs. 13/6, 100lbs. 50/-. **Alderman Peas:** Per lb. 1/-, 5lbs. 4/9, 25lbs. 22/6, 100lbs. 80/-. **Wiehahn's Crescent Peas:** Per lb. 9d., 5lbs. 3/-, 25lbs. 13/6, 100lbs. 50/-.

Large Black-Eyed Susan Peas: Graded to size, No. 1 5d., No. 2 4d. per lb. Nett cash.

Vetches may be sown now and we offer all the popular varieties at prices quoted below:

Vetches.	Price per	1	5	25	100lbs
English Spring Vetch	9d	3/-	13/6	47/6
Hairy Vetch	1/-	4/-	17/6	63/-
Konigbergh Spring Vetch	8d	3/-	10/6	37/6
Peluschkin Vetch	6d	1/9	7/3	26/6
Polish Spring Vetch	6d	2/-	8/6	30/-
Purple Vetch	9d	3/-	13/6	50/-

For the Low Veld: Cucumbers, Marrows, Squash, Tomato, Cabbage, Beans and many other similar crops may be sown this month. We have some very fine Victory Beans at 5d. per lb. and Hand-picked Local Canadian Wonder Beans at 4d. and 5d. per lb. These exceptionally low prices are nett.

Winter-Flowering Sweet Peas do well when sown from the middle of February onwards. Our 1934-5 Catalogue has a fine list in separate colours on page 53 and the mixture is superb.

We have full stocks of **Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Florist's Sundries, Ribbons, Wires, Artificial Flowers, Wreath Frames, Moss, etc.**

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